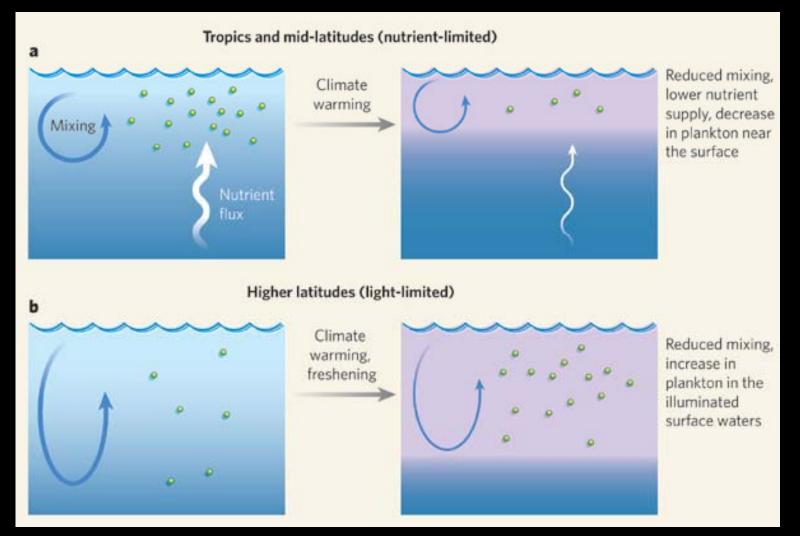
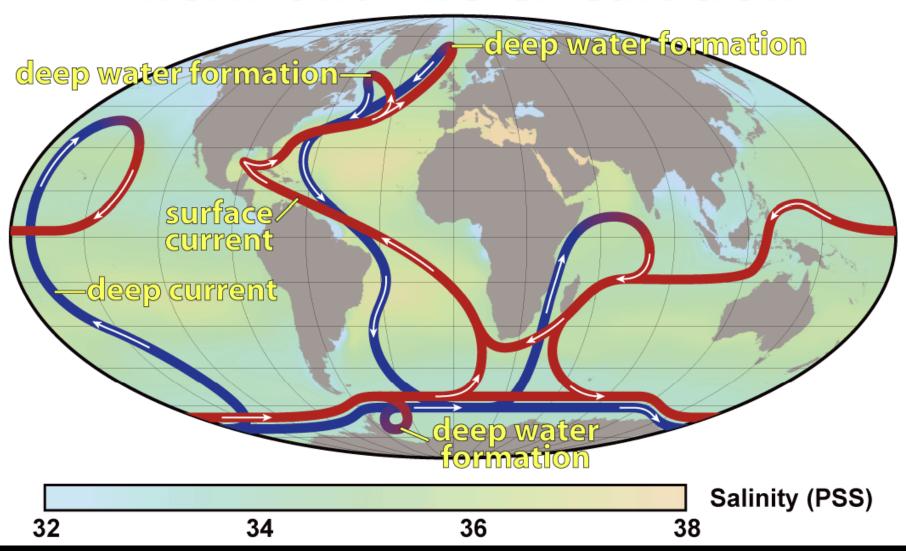


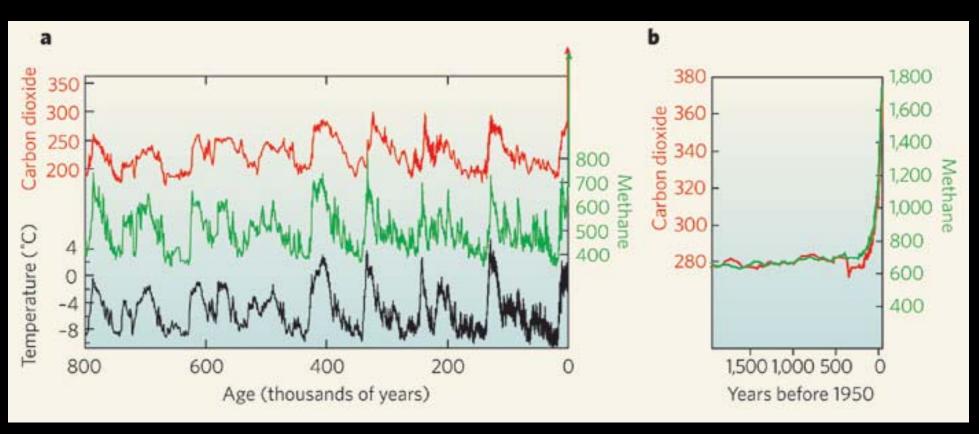
Behnrenfeld et al 2006



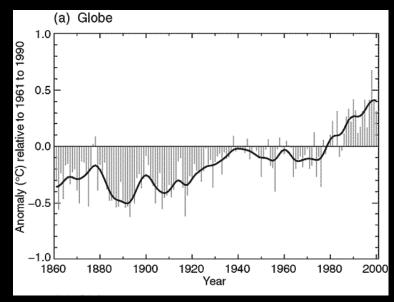
Thermohaline Circulation

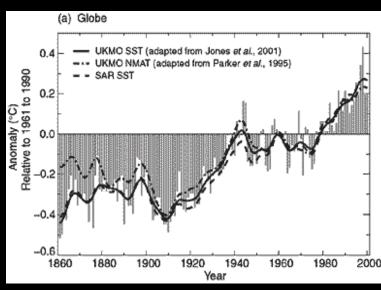


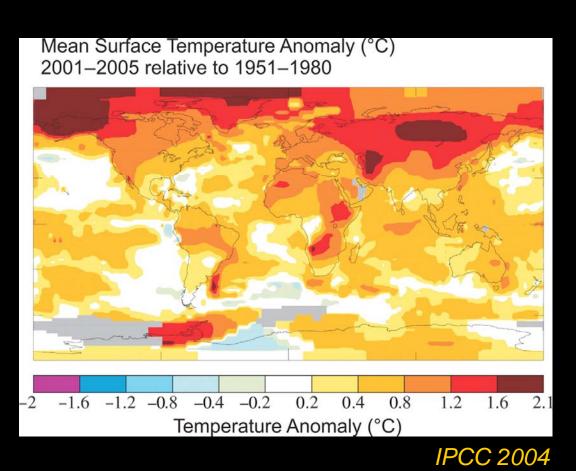
Current increase in atmospheric CO₂ is unprecedented in the last 800.000 yrs



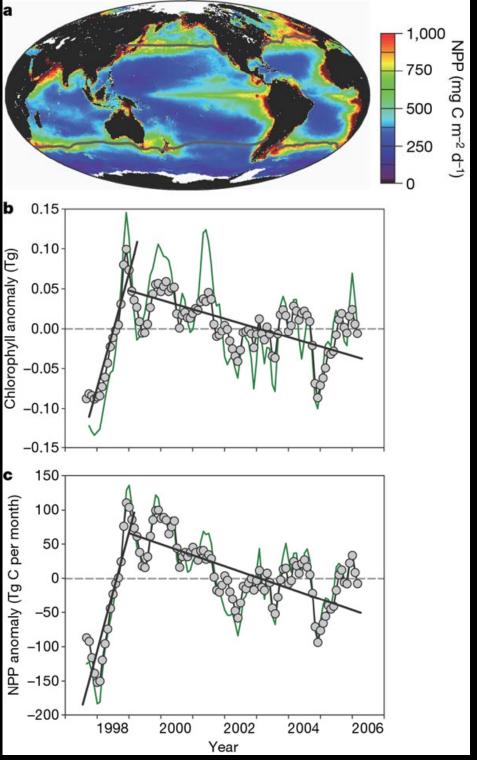
20th century warming of land and ocean



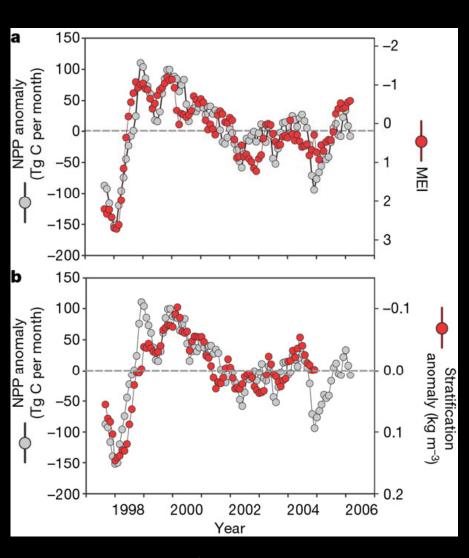




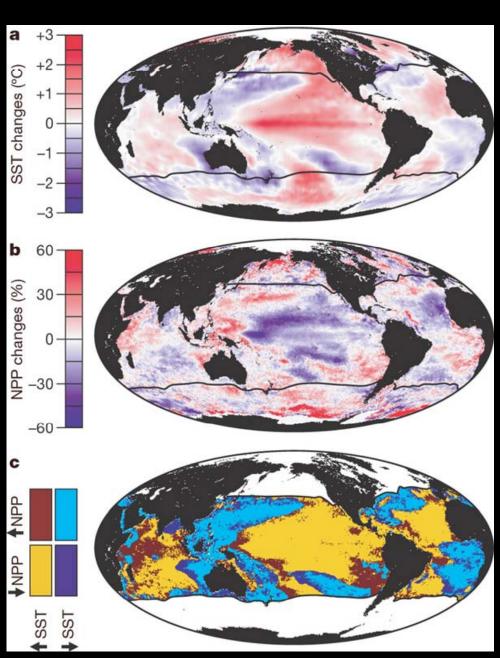
Interannual variability in global marine productivity



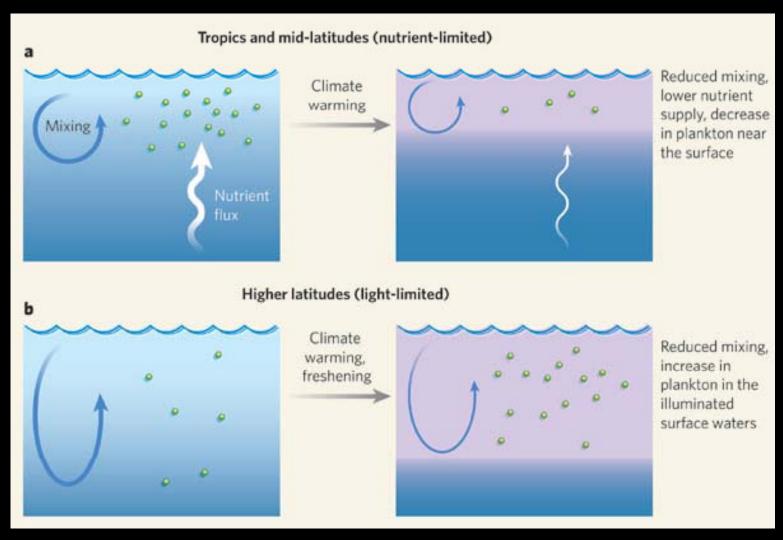
Correlation between stratification and productivity in mid- and low-latitudes



Behrenfeld et al 2006

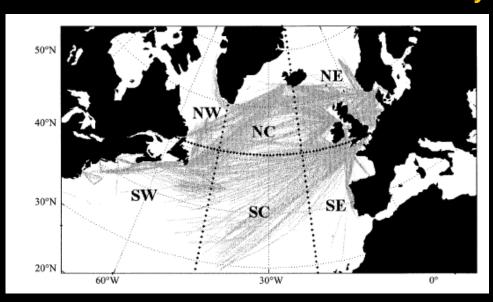


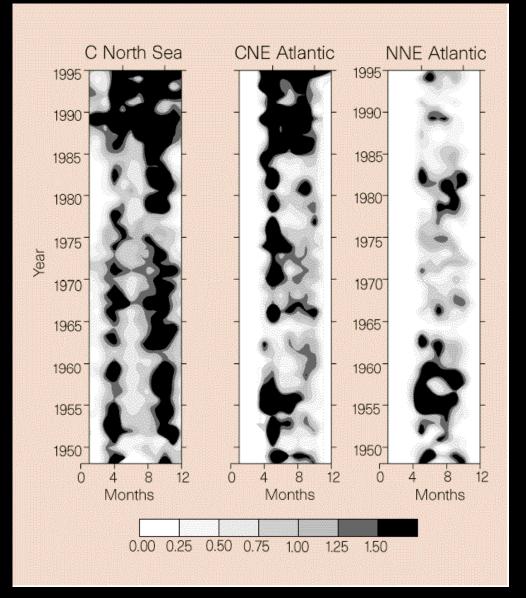
Contrasting effects of warming in mid- and low-latitudes versus higher latitudes



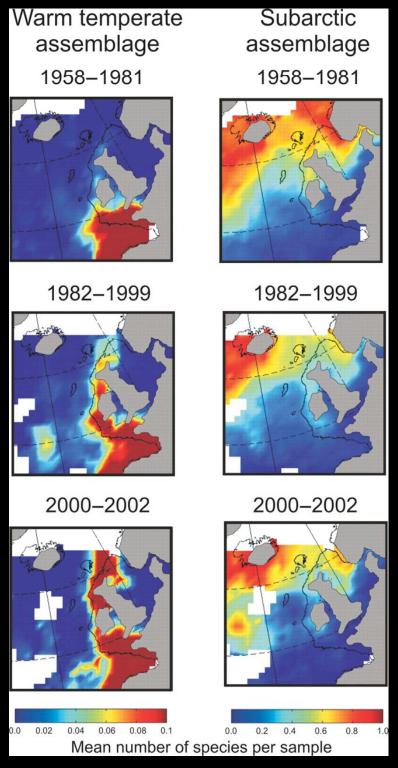
Long-term variability in phytoplankton abundance in the North Atlantic is probably linked to climate

The Continuous Plankton Recorder survey

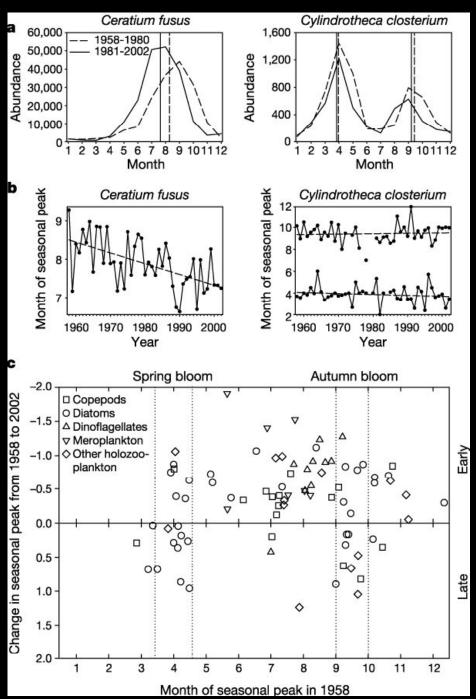




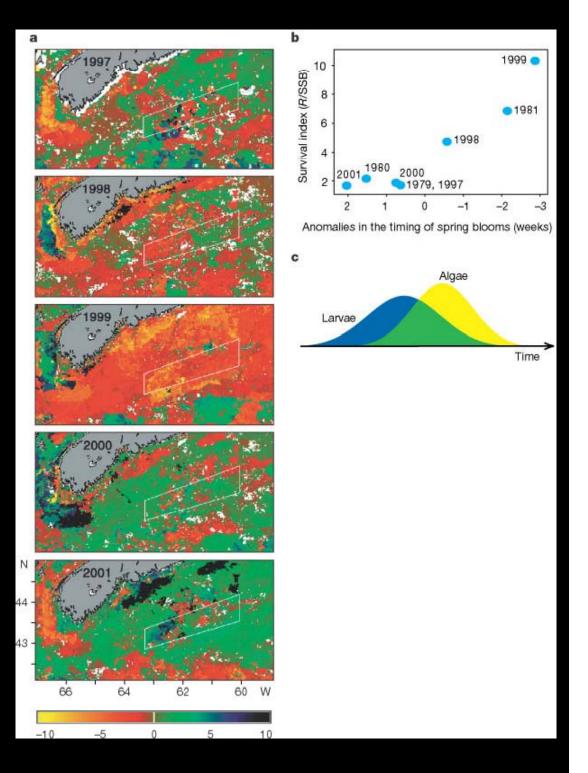
Changes in zooplankton distribution as a result of warming



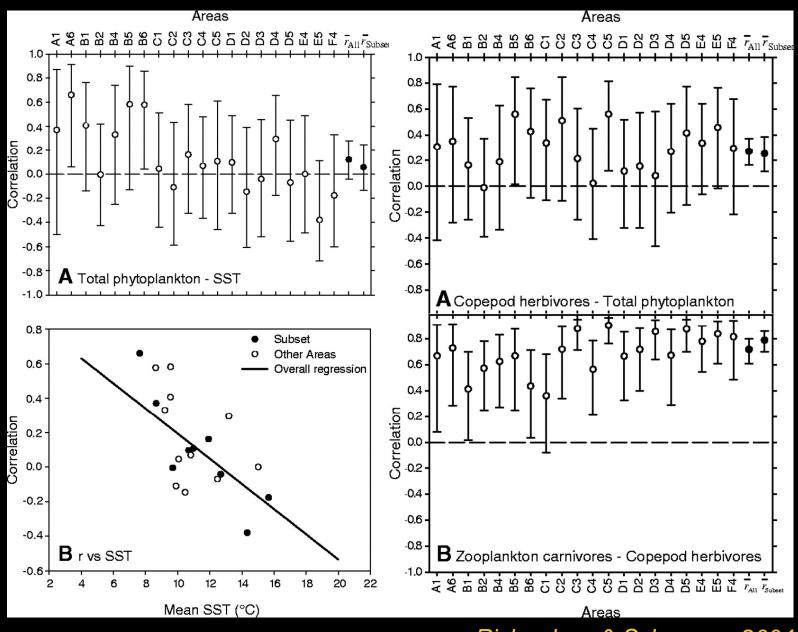
Changes in timing of seasonal peaks (phenology) vary among taxa



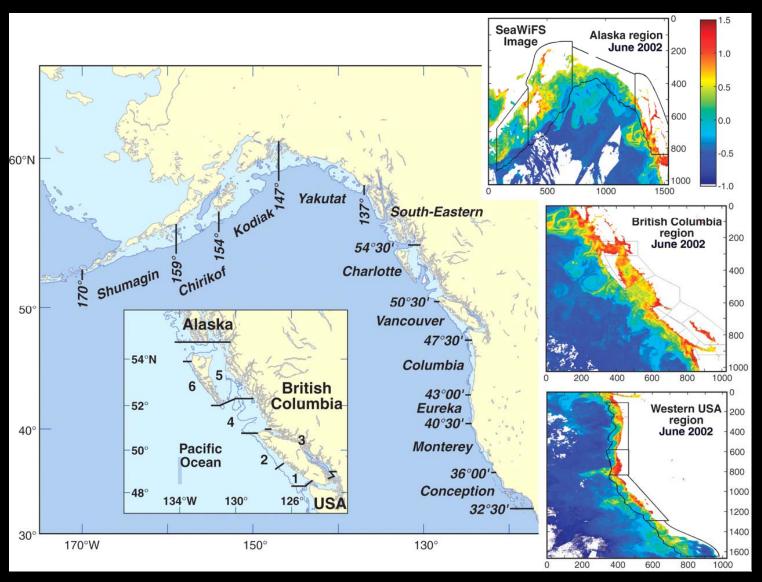
Importance of coupling between trophic levels: the match-mismatch hypothesis



Climate impact on plankton ecosystems in the NE Atlantic



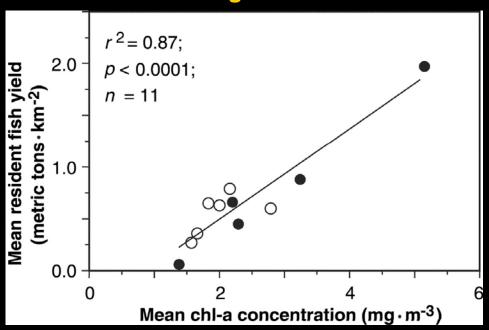
Bottom-up control of fish production in the NE Pacific



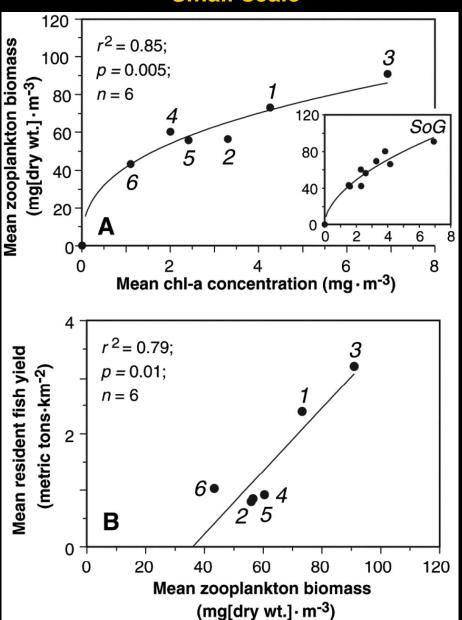
Ware & Thomson 2005

Bottom-up control of fish production in the NE Pacific

Large-scale

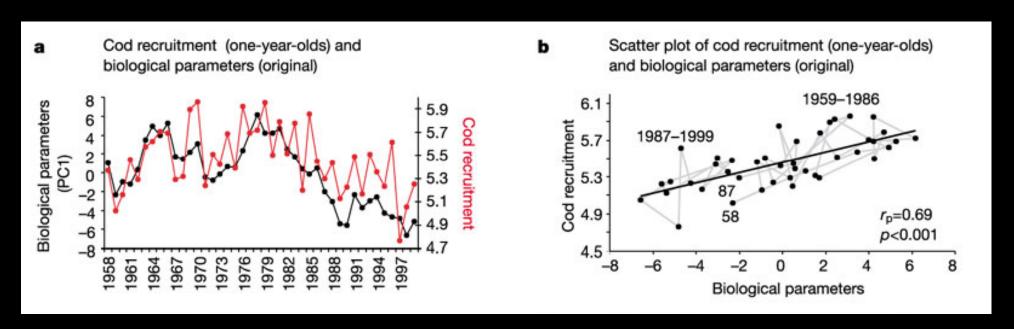


Small-scale



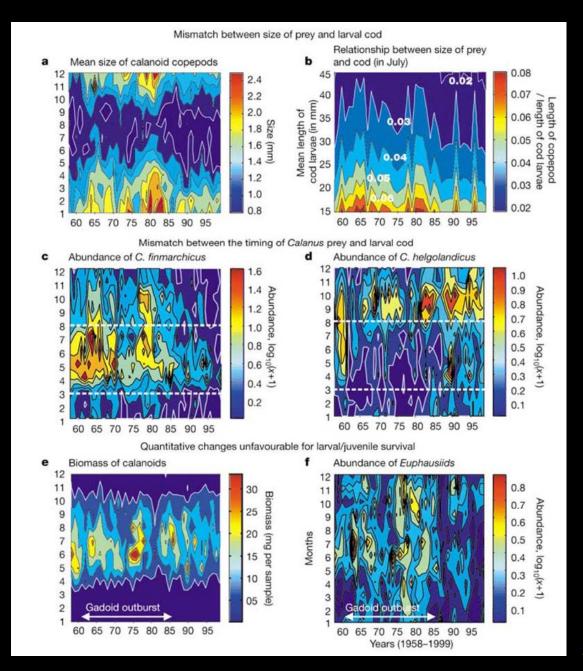
Ware & Thomson 2005

Changes in plankton affect cod recruitment in the North Sea



Beaugrand et al 2003

Changes in plankton affect cod recruitment in the North Sea



Summary

- The effects of global warming are already detectable in the abundance, distribution and phenology of different plankton groups
- Warming impacts different ocean regions in different ways
- •The level of response also differs through the community: possibility of trophic mismatch
- Climate-driven variability in plankton ecology propagates through the trophic web, therefore affecting fisheries (bottom-up control)